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No. 1



SEPTEMBER
1949

Farm · Home · School



"EXPORT"

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE



What's Involved in Conservation?

"SOIL conservation" is sometimes bandied about as though it were the answer to all our problems. This phrase gives people the idea that the solution lies entirely in the farmer's hands. Unfortunately, that isn't true. Soil erosion is just one part of the problem of our dwindling natural resources and while some aspects of it must be handled by the man on the land, the problem as a whole is much too big to be tackled successfully by the individual farmer working alone.

We can't separate soil conservation from water or forest conservation. Each of these has a direct influence on each of the others—and any one of them may decide whether a person is going to make a living, or even continue to live in a certain locality.

Take forestry, for example. Tree roots loosen up the soil so that melting snows can penetrate it; leaves break the rain so that it settles softly on the matted ground below and soaks in, to become part of our underground water supply. This subsurface moisture feeds crops, wells and springs.

When trees are removed from steep slopes the ground hardens up. In the spring the snow, instead of seeping into the soil, hurries off to the nearest stream, swelling it into a flood. After every rain, too, the moisture, which has no leaves to break its fall and no matted surface to restrain it, runs down the slope, carrying particles of topsoil with it. Underground reserves of moisture, no longer adequately fed, begin to dwindle. Crops wither, wells go dry, and streams shrink to a mere trickle.

So deforestation may result in devastating floods in the spring,—and dry fields and streams later in the season.

There is no single or simple method of curing this condition. The answer lies in a combination of suitable land use and water control.

An important part of suitable land use is keeping steep slopes and easily eroded lands under trees. While making good use of otherwise worthless land in producing timber, they also keep it from being carried away by the water. Other sloping fields that are higher in organic matter may be kept under grass, so that the roots hold the soil,

while permitting the moisture to penetrate it. Where land is cultivated it is possible to encourage absorption of moisture by working around the slope, instead of running furrows up and down; this slows down run-off and makes better use of precipitation. Subsoil drainage can also help a great deal.

Wild life is also important to us. Besides adding interest to a lonely existence it may bring in considerable extra income, from hunting and trapping. And bees that burrow in trees are essential for pollination of some of our highest-priced seed crops.

Besides, it's bleak living in a country that has no woods, lakes or streams. They supply ready means of recreation — camping, swimming, canoeing, hunting and fishing. As well as providing sport for local people these pastimes are good lures for vacationers and tourists, from whom many communities draw an important part of their livelihood.

All of these things are necessary for the well-being of agriculture; and good farming is just as vital to them. If poor land is cleared of trees and constantly cropped, the soil itself may be carried into nearby streams in spring floods or after heavy rains. On its way from eroding fields this soil may spoil good land on lower levels, and then go on to silt up the streams; while the water that carries it down, joined by the run-off from thousands of other hillsides, may result in devastating floods that damage property and take human life.

Once the water has run off the land it's no longer there to soak in and maintain the water table. So our flash floods in the spring result in parched crops and dry wells later in the season; and streams also dry up because their sources of moisture are gone. Fish leave the streams, and birds and animals move away in search of better water supplies. Lost are returns from farm crops, hunting and fishing, timber and tourists, as well as a water supply for people lower down the stream.

It's obvious from the close interlinkage that no piecemeal attack can be very effective. All the aspects of conservation must be considered as parts of one closely integrated whole before we can do justice to the job.

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More Pasture Per Acre

Through using suitable seed mixtures, proper fertilization and good management, pastures can be coaxed to produce far greater yields.

by H. A. Steppeler

A BIG problem on many farms this summer seemed to be a crying need for adequate pasture. The hot dry summer showed the fallacy of depending upon aftermath to supplement pasture during July and August.

A well established pasture scheme is required for each farm. This scheme should be planned to supply sufficient pasture during the driest summer. Thus in a year of sufficient moisture there would likely be an excess of pasture. This would also be true in the spring of the year, when early growth is generally lush.

Such a scheme would then require facilities on the farm to preserve this excess herbage in as good condition as possible. This can be done by making the excess herbage into grass silage. This lends flexibility to the entire pasture set-up on the farm by providing a means of conserving the highly nutritious herbage produced by the early spring growth, and yet allowing all pasture fields to come into use during the season when they are most urgently required.

When devising a pasture scheme it is well to bear in mind that the fields selected should be near the buildings for easy access. Also, if possible, use the better fields for pasture. They will well repay the time and money spent on them by furnishing the cheapest feed on the farm. As for renovation of old pasture areas, it is sometimes questionable whether it is advisable. Very often, if the areas which are presently in pasture are improved they will supply the needs of the farm without renovating marginal pastures or bringing new land into the scheme.

Once a pasture scheme has been devised on the farm, the management should be aimed at maintaining the pasture area in as productive a state as possible, with a high proportion of legume in the sward. It is fallacious thinking to believe that we can maintain "permanent" pasture. An area may be left down permanently to be pastured, but the highly productive species are quickly replaced by less productive ones which likely remain dormant during dry weather, and it soon ceases to be worthy of the name "pasture." When the seeded species are being replaced by volunteer grasses, it is time to plough the area and reseed.

In general, a seeded pasture will remain satisfactory for about three or four years. It is best to plough in early mid summer and work the land well during the remainder of the season. Then seed the pasture mixture as early as possible the following spring, using oats as a nurse crop.



There's good grazing on this well-managed pasture.

The management of pasture involves three critical periods—the seeding year and the spring and fall of each succeeding year. One of the chief problems is to maintain a legume in the sward. To this end the cattle should be removed from pasture about the fifteenth of September. This will allow the plants to build up a food reserve in the roots to carry them over the winter. All legumes require this rest period; and alfalfa in particular is prone to winter killing if not allowed to build up a food reserve. The cattle should be kept off the field for the remainder of the fall.

The recommendation to remove the cattle from pasture will immediately raise the question—what are they going to eat? Treatment must be modified and adjusted to suit the individual needs. The older fields in the pasture scheme, and particularly the ones due for breaking the following summer, may well be pastured throughout the fall, since loss of legume from them is not so vital. If you anticipate a shortage of pasture in the fall, it may be wise to seed down fall rye on the fields due for new seeding the following year. To obtain the maximum returns from fall rye as a pasture, it should be seeded by the middle of August. The cattle may pasture throughout the fall and it can be disked in early in the spring, the pasture mixture being seeded as soon after as possible.

If you are very short of pasture it is considered a fairly safe practice to graze the field after all aftergrowth has ceased, generally after October 15.

Get the Manure On

Once the cattle have been removed it is an excellent plan to follow through with the other recommended practices. The droppings which have accumulated du



Modern Harvester's Excursion

NOT so long ago, when summer waned and the grain grew ripe and golden on the prairies, the "Harvester's Excursion Train" was a common sight. Night and day the crowded coaches hummed and clicked along the rails, as the army of harvesters from Eastern towns and crossroads headed West to reap and thresh.

Today, it's not uncommon to see a different kind of "Harvester's Excursion" . . . a trainload of massive "Combines" leaving the Massey-Harris siding. With one of these modern "Combines", *one* man can cut and

thresh enough wheat in *one* day to make 55,000 loaves of bread!

Due to the perfection and wider use of such modern machinery, even with fewer people on the farms, there has not only been ample food for all Canadians but a big yearly surplus for profitable export. Machinery has brought lower operating costs, too, and thus farm families today have more money for both the necessities and luxuries of life. Massey-Harris will continue to work for progress, through this development of labor-saving machinery to modernize the farmer's working—and living.

MASSEY-HARRIS

the summer should be spread. This is best done by dragging the field with a spike tooth harrow or some other similar equipment.

As with cattle, pastures must be fed if they are going to produce. In terms of pasture management, that means supplying plant food in the form of either barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. If barnyard manure is used it should be applied as a top dressing after the cattle have been removed. The rate of application is generally from eight to twelve tons per acre. However, if barnyard manure is not available, applications of commercial fertilizer will improve the stand. The type of fertilizer to apply and the rate of application depend on the species present in the mixture and also, to some extent on the type of soil.

Fertilizers to Use

If your mixture has very little legume in it, then the use of a complete fertilizer, containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, is indicated. One such as 4-12-6 would be satisfactory. The application need not be repeated every year. Every three or four years would be sufficient and in the year when neither barnyard manure nor commercial fertilizer is applied, an application of approximately 100 to 150 pounds of sulphate of ammonia in the spring would be recommended. Many agronomists recommend that any fertilizer containing nitrogen should be applied in the spring, so as to reduce the losses of nitrogen due to leaching.

If your mixture contains a good proportion of legumes—upwards of 35%—then the need will be for minerals, phosphorus and potash rather than for a complete fertilizer. In this case a formulation such as 0-14-7 applied at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre would suffice. Here again is only necessary to make this application every three or four years. On the lighter sandy soils there may be more need for potash, in which case a fertilizer such as 0-12-10 applied at the same rate would be better suited.

In the fall of the year of seeding, it is advisable to top-dress all new seedings with barnyard manure. As most farms do not have sufficient manure to apply to all fields, the new seeding should have top priority in this regard. And of course, the "rest" period is of vital importance to a new seeding, which should be protected from any fall grazing.

It is also advisable to review the drainage situation on the pasture. Be sure that provision has been made to remove any water that is likely to collect on the fields. If this water is allowed to freeze and form an ice sheet, it will kill out all legumes and some of the grass directly beneath it. Tile under-drains are not sufficient—open ditches with sward sloping sides are the most satisfactory. Of course such ditches should be grassed down and their outlets cleared of all debris.

Farm Forum Topics 1949-50

SERIES I

- OCT. 31 **WANTED: A CHANCE FOR EXPERIENCE**
What is being done or should be done by farm organizations to develop future leaders?
- NOV. 7 **EDUCATION DIVIDED BY TEN**
Is it desirable to have greater uniformity in Canadian education standards and facilities? Should there be Federal co-operation with the provinces in educational matters?
- NOV. 14 **ALL WORK——?**
What do we mean by "rural recreation"? Are some of the ideas advanced in harmony with modern developments?
- NOV. 21 **WHAT THE FORUMS SAY**

SERIES II

- NOV. 28 **ARE WE GOOD FARMERS?**
How do we stack up with farmers of other countries? Do we make the best use of our land?
- DEC. 5 **AS OTHERS SEE US**
Is family life on Canadian farms as attractive as in other countries? What can we learn from other people?
- DEC. 12 **IS THERE A FARM HOUSING PROBLEM?**
Do rural people face any of the housing problems that confront the city man? What problems are different?
- DEC. 19 **WHAT THE FORUMS SAY**

SERIES III

- JAN. 9 **THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND**
Does it work?
- JAN. 16 **PARITY AND FLOOR PRICES**
An analysis of the latest proposals in both Canada and the United States.
- JAN. 23 **SHOULD TARIFF BARRIERS BE ABOLISHED?**
How would farming be affected if they were?
- JAN. 30 **WHAT THE FORUMS SAY**

SERIES IV

- FEB. 6 **ARE CANADIANS WELL FED?**
A discussion on nutrition and the relation of soil fertility to health.
- FEB. 13 **IS THERE ENOUGH LAND?**
It is claimed by some that the world's productive soil resources are insufficient to feed all its people. Is this true or exaggerated? If true, what can be done?
- FEB. 20 **CONSERVATION IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS**
An examination of community participation in conservation projects.
- FEB. 27 **WHAT THE FORUMS SAY**

SERIES V

MAR. 6 LABOR AND FARMER — FRIEND OR FOE?

Do the interests of farmers and industrial workers conflict?

MAR. 13 CAN WE FARM CO-OPERATIVELY?

Is the co-operative use of farm land and machinery practical?

MAR. 20 ORGANIZATION IN A COMMUNITY

Some claim most communities have too many organizations competing for the people's time and attention. Is this true and if so is there a remedy?

MAR. 27 WHAT THE FORUMS SAY

One Acre Does the Work Of Almost Nine

Pasture yields have been practically multiplied by nine in fertilizer tests at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S. When treated with 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 600 lbs. superphosphate and 100 lbs. muriate of potash annually, plots produced 877 lbs. of pasture for every 100 lbs. produced on unfertilized land.

The progress report of the Kentville station remarks that nitrogen alone, at the rate of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre, almost doubled the herbage yield. When applied at 300 lbs. per acre the nitrate of soda more than tripled the returns.

Phosphorus alone, at the rate of 200 lbs. superphosphate per acre, increased the yield from 100 to 349. The 200 lbs. superphosphate produced slightly more herbage than 300 lbs. nitrate of soda.

Potash alone produced no increase in yield; but when 33 lbs. muriate of potash was combined with 200 lbs. superphosphate it gave a boost of 107 over the results with superphosphate alone. The addition of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda to this mixture raised yields another 56 points, to 512.

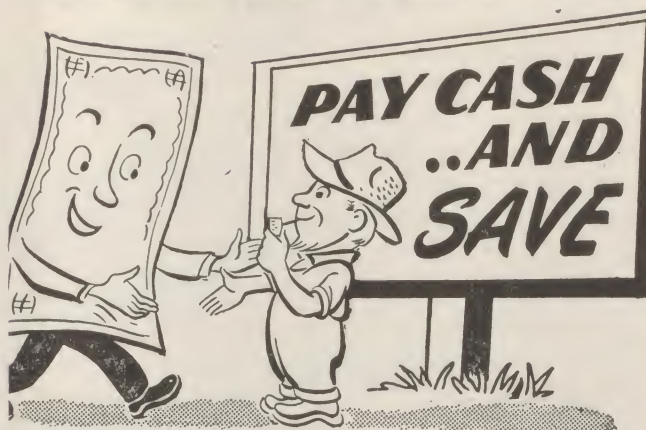
Tripling the amount of nitrogen in the mixture did not increase yields greatly; but when the low level of nitrogen was combined with triple applications of superphosphate and potash the yield soared to 877 percent of the return from unfertilized land.

Funnels for Poultry Killing

When birds are killed for market, the usual practice is to hang them up by the feet before killing. In order to keep the birds from flapping their wings, the use of killing funnels is recommended by F. G. Proudfoot, Poultry Husbandman, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.

These funnels are about 8 or 9 inches in diameter at the large end and about 2 inches in diameter at the other, and the tinsmith in your locality can make them.

READY MONEY FOR THE GO-AHEAD FARMER



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Read how the B of M can help the farmer . . . ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer."

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A Little of Everything

When brought together at Camp Laquemac, Canadians of diverse backgrounds found that their common interests far out-weighed their differences.

by J. S. Cram

CANADA is often depicted as a country torn by many problems. Among the most-mentioned of these are language, religion, and distribution of population, industry and resources. There is also some mutual distrust between rural and urban groups, between labour and management, and between the intellectual and the average Canadian.

What would happen if a cross section of people with all these diverse conditionings were poured into the same small community for 10 days? You might expect a riot or an explosion. So what would you say if you were told that just such a thing had been done, and that the people in the camp had found that their common interests far out-weighed their differences.

Maybe you'd say it was just a day-dream. But that wouldn't be true. It's historical fact, based on nine years of experience at Camp Laquemac, a school of community programs sponsored jointly by the universities of Laval and McGill.

This fall's session was the ninth year of the camp. Its 73 members included fairly even representation of French- and English-speaking people, of Protestants and Catholics, of rural and urban workers, of employees and administrators, of youth and maturity.

There were farm forum members, artists, recreation leaders, teachers, social workers and clergy. Three came from Newfoundland, one from New Brunswick, five from Nova Scotia, eleven from Ontario and the rest from Quebec. Some were staff members of U.S. universities, and represented Canada at international conferences. Others had never been far from home, and had met only people who thought much the same as they did.

What was it, then, that drew these people from such diverse backgrounds, and representing 37 organizations from the local to the national level, to spend 10 days of serious discussion and strenuous play at an out-of-the-way camp in the Quebec Laurentians?

The only common bond recognizable at first was that they had all met problems in working with people; and they came to Camp Laquemac to find answers to these problems.

Some of them expected to sit and listen to someone lecture for the 10 days—someone who had all the answers. But they soon found that there was no such person, and the camp didn't work that way. As each problem was brought up it would be analyzed and dis-



Ethelyn Enright reports to a Laquemac general meeting on the sessions of the Group Work seminar. Co-chairmen are Napoleon Leblanc of Laval and H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College.

cussed by a whole group, and several possible solutions might arise from the discussion. It was up to the person with the problem to decide which approach would be most suitable under his conditions, and adapt it to meet his needs.

For the discussions of these problems there were three sections—group work, community organization and social administration. Each person entered the group that interested him the most, and took part in its deliberations for two hours each morning, until the second last day of the camp. Then all the groups joined forces, each presented a report of its sessions, and the whole camp discussed the reports and the procedures followed in the seminars.

The Administration seminar was led by Alexandre Boudreau, a member of the Canadian Civil Service Commission, and Louis-Philippe Audet, Superintendent of Adult Education for the Quebec government. Roger Marier, assistant director of the School of Social Work at Laval and Harold Potter, Professor of Sociology at Sir George Williams College, Montreal, led the Community Organization seminar. And the Group Work sessions were spearheaded by Violet Tennant, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Indiana, and Simone Pare, secretary of the School of Social Work at Laval.

They Learned By Doing

To develop skill in organizing and passing on ideas to others, students were also enrolled in skill sessions or workshops. They have their choice of six—recreation, community singing, discussion methods, information sources, written publicity and community art. Each of these workshops, which met every afternoon, was headed by a professional in that particular line of work.

The Recreation workshop was led by Louise Colley of the Simcoe County Recreation Committee, Barrie, Ont., and Ninon Pednault of Laval. Those enrolled in the course learned how to do dances and how to teach them

FIELD TESTS PROVE
PASTURE
FERTILIZING
DOUBLES YIELD

FERTILIZED PASTURE UNFERTILIZED PASTURE

WEEDS 10%

GRASSES
50%

CLOVER 40%

YIELD PER ACRE
9 TONS
 Green Weight

WEEDS 21%

GRASSES
55%

CLOVER 24%

YIELD PER ACRE
5 TONS
 Green Weight



Actual field tests prove that pasture fertilizing increases yield from 5 tons per acre to 9—a gain of 80%. The crop's clover content is increased nearly 70%, weeds reduced by more than half.

How pasture fertilizing pays

1. Fertilized pastures have higher nutritive value and a greater percentage of legumes. Sward is stronger and closer.
2. Fertilizer applications increase milk production an average of 5,000 pounds per ton applied.
3. Fertilizing usually doubles stock carrying capacity.
4. Grazing season is lengthened 10 to 14 days, thus making a major saving in barn feeding costs.

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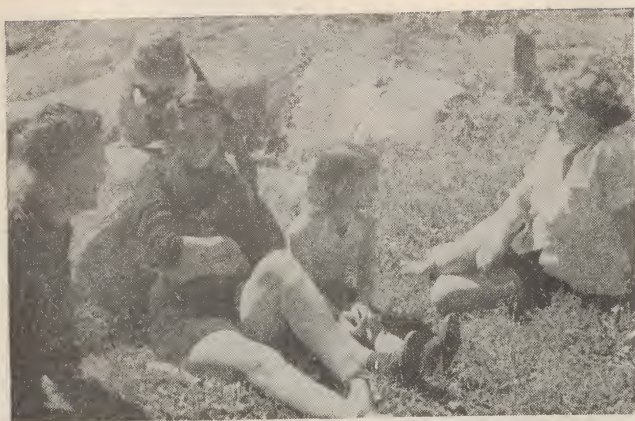
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FERTILIZERS



Between sessions campers had a chance to get better acquainted. This group includes Napoleon Leblanc of Quebec City, Mrs. D. A. Garvey and daughters of Toronto, and Iva Trenholme of Grande Pre, N.S.

to others, and then they taught them to the camp as a whole. In addition, they learned considerable about planning recreation for a particular purpose.

The Community Singing workshop was under Mrs. D. L. MacFarlane of Macdonald College and Andre St. Cyr of Quebec. Its members learned how to choose appropriate songs for different types of groups, and how to lead community singing, with the campers to try their techniques out on.

Charles Topshee, Assistant Director of Adult Education in Nova Scotia, and Roger Marier of Laval led the Discussion on Methods group. They talked over the main points in leading discussions, and then put their skill to work during seminars and general sessions.

The Information Sources group was led by Elizabeth Loosley of Macdonald College and Luce Jean of Laval. With the help of experts in the fields of radio, films and travelling libraries they dealt with means of finding information needed for planning and organizing community activities of many kinds.

In the Written Publicity workshop conducted by J. S. Cram of Macdonald College, students learned the art of news writing by reporting activities in the camp, interviewing people on the work of the organizations they represented, and writing human interest stories arising out of life at Laquemac. Their stories were published in a bilingual daily newspaper.

The Community Art skill session was headed by Alma Duncan, of the National Film Board.

Those enrolled in this workshop made posters calling attention to events in the camp, giving instructions and pointing out things that would make life at Laquemac simpler and more attractive for everyone. They also helped in making up the daily paper, and produced effective backdrops and decorations for evening sessions.

In addition to the morning seminars and the afternoon workshops, a recreation session was held every evening, providing fun for everyone and giving members of the

(Concluded on Page 23)

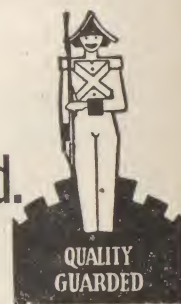
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YOUR SHOES

THIS MORNING?



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Artificial Insemination Report

Many of our readers are interested in knowing just how much progress has been achieved by the artificial insemination centre at St. Hyacinthe since it went into operation last year. Here is a report furnished by Dr. Mercier, covering operations of the centre from May 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.

During this period, seventeen dairy cattle breeders' clubs were organized, and at the end of March included 1,041 individual members. Cows bred artificially totalled 4,393, of which 3,311 were bred with Holstein semen, 1,082 with Ayrshire semen. Of the total, 1,185 were registered cows, and 3,208 were unregistered.

The fact that the proportion of registered cows bred at the centre is much higher than the proportion of purebred cattle in the province (5%), may be interpreted in different ways. It may mean that many purebred breeders are satisfied with the quality of the bulls kept at the Centre and that they appreciate the economy of using the Centre's services. It may also indicate that purebred breeders have a better understanding of the importance of the sire in the herd, have a greater faith in the possibilities of artificial insemination, or may be in a better position to pay the \$5.00 breeding fee per cow. In any event, although the artificial insemination programme was conceived primarily for breeders of grade cattle, it is apparently being helpful to purebred men as well.

To date, it is estimated that cows serviced through the Centre have conceived in 53% of cases after the first service. This is somewhat lower than the 60% to 70% which is aimed at by all the artificial breeding establishments, and which is believed to compare favourably with the average obtained by natural service when matings are controlled. A yearly average of 53% would indicate that about 85% of the cows were in calf after one of the three services the breeder is entitled to for his \$5.00 fee. A few cows were bred more than three times, and a few others never conceived either naturally or artificially.

These results are considered satisfactory on the whole.

There is a considerable variation in the percentage of non-returns obtained from one club to another, due either to the ability of some club members to diagnose the heat periods better, to the competence of the inseminators, or to transport facilities between the Centre and the local unit. There is no doubt but that the breeder and the inseminator are the two principal agents responsible for the success obtained by any one club.

The table below shows the percentage of non-returns, and it is interesting to note the gradual increase in efficiency. It is believed that if an inseminator can get 40% of the cows in calf after the first service during his first four months of operation, he is doing well and will probably make a success in his unit. Most Quebec inseminators reach this standard and most of them exceed it. Clubs where fertility was poor at the beginning have improved steadily, a very gratifying sign.

Calves being born from females bred artificially are, in general, heavier than those sired by the bulls owned by the club members, and the males sold as veal calves bring higher prices on account of their heavier weight at birth. This surplus is in some cases greater than the amount of the service fee. Heifer calves are not being sold, but prices offered for them are, on the average, about \$10.00 more than that offered for heifers sired by the breeders' herd sires.

Percent of Non-Returns By Months

Month	1st services	% Non-returns
1948 May	363	29
June	1339	42
July	575	51
August	202	63
September	138	71
October	139	61
November	149	68
December	377	58
1949 January	390	58
February	324	66
March	331	73
Total	4327	53

Dairy School Opens Sept. 6

The 1949-50 session of the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe opened on September 6th, and the school will remain in session until the 31st of March next.

The school offers three types of course: short courses in dairy product testing, ice cream making etc., courses in dairy technique, and more advanced courses for dairy technicians. It is a state school and no tuition fees are charged for any of the courses. Students must board themselves (the school has no residence facilities). The school will be pleased to send an illustrated prospectus to any one interested. Special courses are available for English-speaking students, though most of the instruction is given in the French language.

Sherbrooke's 64th Fair

Heavy attendance has been the rule at all our fairs this summer, and Sherbrooke was no exception. Heavy rains disrupted plans the first two days, practically closing the Fair down on the Monday, but all other days saw larger crowds of spectators coming through the gates than on corresponding days last year, and had the rain been a little less heavy another attendance record would have been set.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association Exposition, to give it its official name, draws exhibitors from the 12 counties surrounding Sherbrooke and over \$16,500 in prize money attracts most of the prize-winners from the various county fairs held throughout the Townships. Essentially a livestock show, the Fair also features exhibits of farm produce, poultry, maple sugar, etc. Farm implement manufacturers take advantage of the Fair to display the latest machinery, and the local merchants fill the Industrial Building with samples of their wares. This part of the exhibit was even more complete this year than usual, with every booth taken. A large Midway, with two daily performances before the grandstand, and a daily programme of excellent harness racing, provides attractions for spectators.

Young Farmers Featured

Sherbrooke Fair is a proving ground for young breeders and exhibitors, where they pit their knowledge and experience against one another for the coveted honour of representing the Province of Quebec at the National Judging Competition at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. This year the elimination contests were fought out between representatives of thirty-five local clubs, all winners in their district competitions: twenty-two teams of dairy cattle judges, five beef cattle teams, seven hog-judging teams and one sheep team. These calf club members also had their own show where they exhibited their calves and competed for showmanship prizes.



Something new for the convenience of junior club members—the Louis Codere Building, opened this year as headquarters for club competitions.

Topping the dairy cattle judges with a combined score of 958 was the team of John Beerwort and David Turnbull from the Brome club; to them went the Sir Henry Thornton Trophy and the responsibility of carrying Quebec's colours to Toronto. Close on their heels, with a mere five point difference were the Lamothe sisters, Pauline and Louise from St. Celestin. David Page and Ian Kirby of Lennoxville led four other beef judging teams and took possession for a year of the C. D. French trophy.

The seven hog judging teams were led by the Bristol team of Ronald Russell and Duncan Glen, who thereby won the John Nichols & Son trophy, and there was only one sheep judging team out, that of Andre and Paul Emile Tremblay from Les Eboulements, to whom went the Louis F. Codere Trophy.

The Stephen Boileau Trophy, for the individual making the highest personal score, went to Geo. Denoncourt of Ste. Catherine de Scienne, who with his partner placed sixth in dairy cattle judging.



Pierrette Dion.

Several special prizes were also awarded. A new trophy offered by the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association, for the best judge of Ayrshires was won by Philiza Bechard of St. Valentin, and the award was presented by Mitchell Ness. A Jersey calf, offered by Mr. and Mrs. Montague Yates, Maxwellton Farm,

was won by 12-year old Pierrette Dion of the Cowansville Calf Club, for general all-around proficiency in cattle handling. The Bulletin des Agriculteurs scholarships, good for two years at an agricultural school, were won by Andre Parent and by Irwin Hayes.

The Kiwanis Club offered ten prizes of \$5 each. Three went to the three girls who were entered, and the remainder went to various young exhibitors who had shown particular aptitude.

Interest in these junior events is growing keener each year, and those in charge, the Federal and Provincial fieldmen, are to be congratulated on the way they handle their difficult assignment. It is no easy task to look after over a hundred young people, all full of the carnival spirit, in such a way as to not curb their enthusiasm and still see that no trouble develops. Even getting them organized to take part in the livestock parade in front of the grandstand (103 calf club calves went out this year), takes quite a bit of doing.

In this regard, the new calf club building at the rear of the Arena proved a great help this year. The gift of

Mr. Louis Codere, who during his twenty-five years as a director of the Sherbrooke Fair, has always shown a keen interest in young people's work, the new building was officially opened on the first day of the fair. On the ground floor is a commodious stable for the calves, while the upper floor contains good sleeping quarters for the boys, a large recreation or assembly hall, cubicles for the use of examiners giving the oral quizzes, and office space for the staff.

Livestock Show Biggest Yet

Some of the thousands of spectators wandered casually through the cattle barns, but very few of them found their way into the arena where the judging was going on. They missed seeing one of the largest livestock shows ever on display at Sherbrooke, although the livestock parade staged on the race track in front of the grandstand on two afternoons gave them a chance to see the animals from a distance. Entries in all breeds of cattle, horses and poultry set records for numbers, and quality was the rule. Poultry exhibits were about double what they were last year.

The **Jersey** exhibit, in the words of the judge, was the best ever; the bulls were really wonderful and the cows were just about as good—all good dairy types. Senior and grand champion bull was J. L. Dion's Pinetree Spotlight Model, and C. W. Bellows had junior and reserve grand champion in Fundy Spotlight Brutus, which topped the yearling bull class. Reserve senior was Pinetree Spotlight's Son for Mrs. A. R. Virgin. In the female classes, Miss E. B. Speyer had Springmont Vanguard's Aretonia for senior and grand champion, and J. L. Dion's senior heifer Windy Hill Anthony Bessy was reserve junior and reserve grand champion. Pierre Veillon's Sweetest Wendybrook Susan was junior champion and the reserve senior ribbon went to Dion's Wendybrook Basil's Sweetest. Maurice Lister did the placing.

Holsteins were placed by Alex Ness. There were some good top animals in the classes, but in a few cases the occasional tail-ender could just as well have been left in the barn. The general quality of the exhibits, however, was good. L. Gosselin's Gauthier Oliver Nobleman, placed first in the two-year and under three year class, was made senior and grand champion bull. This was Gosselin's first appearance at Sherbrooke. W. G. McLeod had the junior champion in his yearling Glenafton R. A. Serenader, and the reserve junior. W. H. Coles' Alton Paige Segis, placed second in the two-year and under three class, was reserve senior and grand.



Besides the horses, 356 head of dairy cattle came into the livestock parade on the racetrack.

Marshall Miller had the senior and grand champion on his aged dry cow Jean Posch Bonheur, and his Rayvieriet R. A. Bonnie was reserve junior. Reserve senior and grand champion was shown by W. H. Coles and W. K. MacLeod had his junior yearling Willowfarm Ginny for junior champion.

Ayrshires were judged by Mitchell Ness, J. W. MacGilvray had senior and reserve junior champions, while Douglas Johnson had the junior and the reserve grand champions. The St. Joseph Orphanage showed the reserve senior champion. MacGilvray had the senior and grand champion, in the female classes, and the reserve junior. Archie Lyster had the reserve senior and grand, and D. Johnson had the junior champion.

There was little competition among the **Canadians**. O. A. Fowler had all the championships and all the group classes; J. A. LeBlanc had two reserves in the bull championship classes.

Sheep and Hogs

Slack Brothers had things their own way with Cheviots and Southdowns, and took tops in the Shropshire classes. J. A. McBurney had the top Leicesters, with reserve going to Stalker. Harris Burns showed the



The machinery displays always are a point of interest.

top Hampshires, with Slack Bros. taking reserve ribbons. L. H. Hamilton was the judge.

Vic. Pelchat placed the hogs, and found that Ant. Sevigny had the tops in ten classes, plus grand champion, and junior and reserve junior champion sow. Senior championship, and reserve grand, went to A. Demers, while O. A. Fowler showed the reserve senior. Only J. A. Woodward showed Berkshires and Fowler had no competition with Tamworths.



For the first time in Sherbrooke, Palomino horses were shown. These two are the property of Hugh McClary.

New Associate Deputy Minister is Well Known to Quebec Farmers

Mr. Rene Trepanier, recently appointed as Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, is well known to the farming population of this province, and scarcely needs an introduction.

He received his agricultural training from Oka, graduating in 1924 with a B.S.A. degree. For twelve years following his studies he was director of the St. Sulpice Farm at Oka, and has an enviable reputation as a breeder of dairy cattle and Belgian horses. He is president of the Canadian Ayrshire Society, is a charter member of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec, member of numerous agricultural associations, and in his spare time acts as a most efficient mayor of Oka.

We are happy to extend our congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Trepanier in his new and highly responsible position.

Our Cover Picture

The irrigation system shown on our cover this month, one of three that we know of in the province, is giving Romeo Godbout a normal crop of tobacco while the tobacco on his neighbours' farms is hardly worth picking, so badly has it been scorched by drought. Installed this spring, it is expected to pay for itself the first year. The five-inch aluminium pipe line which supplies the nozzles is visible in the foreground. With 3,600 feet of this pipe, and six nozzles, Mr. Godbout can keep his 50 acres of

tobacco irrigated, with 25,000 gallons of water an hour coming out of the nozzles.

New Director For Ste. Anne

Abbe Joseph Diamant has recently been named Director of the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, in succession to Abbe Garon, who became chaplain to the Jeunesse Agricole Catholique in the Quebec diocese.

Abbe Diamant has been professor of physics and chemistry at Ste. Anne for a number of years, and is a graduate of the Faculty of Science of the University of Laval.

\$1,500 for a Story

Do you use arc welding equipment on your farm? Can you write an interesting story about your equipment and how arc welding is being used on farms to increase the efficiency of farm operation and maintenance? If you can, you have a chance to win up to \$1,500 in a contest being sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio for the best essays on the subject.

No special writing talent is required. Describe in your own words jobs either already done, or proposed to be done, using arc welding. Steps used to do the jobs, welding equipment used, the advantages of arc welding, can all be described.

Persons or members of their immediate families actively engaged in farming or agricultural production of food or fibre products, or as breeders of farm animals, undergraduate college students, are eligible. There is also a division in the competition for persons engaged professionally in agricultural education and graduate students in agriculture.

Full information and forms of application may be obtained by writing to the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 1, Ohio. The closing date is June 15, 1950.

Something new has been added to the line of dairy products. It is pure, sweet, 18% cream in cans, being processed and packed under the name of "Dairy Dream" by Laurentide Dairy Products Ltd.

It is pure, wholesome cream, not condensed, not evaporated, not powdered, with nothing added or taken away, and contains no preservatives. It does not require to be refrigerated until the can has been opened. For the protection of the user, it is pasteurized and homogenized.

Janey (aged five): Mummy, is it true that before people are born they're dust?

Mother: Yes, dear.

Janey: And when they die they go back to dust?

Mother: Yes, dear.

Janey: Well, I looked under my bed just now and there's somebody either coming or going.

Cost of Milk Production

by R. l'Ecuyer

In last month's article on the cost of milk production, we dealt with survey methods and the different items of expense involved on Montreal market-milk farms.

An important phase of the study has to do with the amounts of feed and labour required, and the variations shown in prices along with those recorded between different groups of dairy farms when they are compared as a measure of efficiency in milk production. Variations occur mostly in the price of feeds, rates of labour, price of dairy cows and the production average from one year to another in a particular region; while greater variations are evidenced between herds, due to the level of production and management of the dairy herd.

Higher production usually results in a more efficient and more economical production, with greater profits to the dairyman. When we analyze the results of feed costs between two years of study, these may vary with the price, the crop and pasture conditions, which in turn also have a profound influence on the production level or average of the dairy herd.

The cost of milk survey on Montreal market-milk farms brings out these changes in the price of dairy feeds, such as meal, grain, hay and silage, between the two years of 1946-47 and 1947-48.

**Table 1—Montreal Region—Dairy feed
Average price and Quantity.**

I t e m	1946-47		1947-48	
	Quantity Tons	Avg. Price \$	Quantity Tons	Avg. Price \$
Average per herd				
Purchased feed	23	43.45	24	58.15
Farm grain	10	42.50	3	52.50
Hay	64	12.85	64	16.85
Silage	53	5.20	46	5.98

In table 1, there is a considerable difference in the average price of dairy feeds. Purchased feed shows a wide variation in average price per ton from \$43.45 to \$58.15. Removal of the feed-grain in October 1947 brought about a marked increase in the price of dairy feeds. This study taken from June to June reflects only part of the increase as the period includes but seven months of a major price increase.

The light grain crop for the year 1947 is very striking, in that only three tons of farm grain was fed per herd, compared to ten tons for the year of 1946-47. A considerable reduction in the quantity of purchased feed and grain used per herd is evidenced between the two years; both farm grain and purchased feed amounted to 27 tons in 1947-48 compared to 33 tons for the same period in the previous year. The increase in the price of dairy feed along with a crop failure in 1947, brought about a decrease of six tons in the quantity fed per herd in the year 1947-48 compared to 1946-7. There is no

change given for the amount of hay required, sixty four tons per herd during both years; yet, the price of hay increased \$4.00 per ton for the last year. The quality of the hay harvested in 1946 was in general much better than that made in 1947. Some reduction is shown in the quantity of ensilage for the year of 1947-48, 46 tons against 53 tons in 1946-47. The price of silage was increased in proportion to that of hay prices in the same period.

The influence of the price of feed, also the quality of hay and pasture, has an important bearing upon the average production obtained per cow during the two years. This in turn affords a valuable comparison as to the quantities of feed and labour required to put up a hundredweight of milk. As we have already remarked, there is a considerable decrease in the amounts of concentrates and grain fed per herd during the period of June to May in 1947-48 compared to 1946-47.

In table 2, we can readily analyze the results of feed requirements per hundredweight of milk between the two years of the survey. An important item to bring out in establishing this comparison is that of the average milk production per cow:

**Table 2
Montreal—Feed & Labour Requirements**

Average Production per Cow in lbs.	1946-47 7,490	1947-48 7,163		
FEED REQUIREMENTS (PER 100 lbs.)				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concentrates & grain	42 lbs.	\$0.93	39 lbs.	\$1.12
Hay	86 lbs.	0.54	92 lbs.	0.78
Silage & roots	72 lbs.	0.20	65 lbs.	0.20
Pasture	0.22	0.24
TOTAL	1.89	2.34
LABOUR REQUIREMENTS PER 100 lbs.				
Hours of labour	2.5 hrs.	1.14	2.6 hrs.	1.28
Rate 1946-47: \$0.45 - 1947-48: \$0.50				

Production recorded per cow was 7,490 pounds in 1946-47; while an average yield of 7,163 pounds is shown for 1947-48. Several factors are responsible for the decrease in the production average for the last year. Amongst these are an exceptionally poor pasture season in the summer of 1947, due to a late spring and dry summer, a hay crop of inferior quality, a considerable reduction in quantity and in quality of ensilage, along with a grain crop failure. The increase in the price of feed with the lack of protein supplements in dairy feed also played an important role.

The decrease, as noted previously, in the amount fed per herd, along with a reduction in the average production per cow, had some effect on the average quantity of concentrates and grain required to produce a hundredweight of milk between the two years; this can be seen in Table 2, a reduction of three pounds of concentrates,

showing 39 compared to 42 pounds in 1946-47. The pounds of hay increased from 86 to 92 in 1947-48 in the production of a 100 pounds of milk. Silage gave a slight decrease, in that it required 65 pounds in 1947-48, compared to 72 pounds in 1946-47.

Labour requirements increased by one tenth of an hour from 2.5 to 2.6 hours for each hundredweight of milk produced. The price increase in concentrates and grain is given in table 2, for the production of each hundredweight of milk from \$0.93 for 1946-47 to \$1.12 for 1947-48: an increase of \$0.19 in value with a decrease of only three pounds in quantity. A greater increase is shown in the value of hay to produce 100 pounds of milk, from \$0.54 to \$0.78, which means an increase of \$0.24 in value along with an increase of six pounds in the average quantity needed in the production of a hundredweight of milk. The cost of meal is more apparent, in that the greater part of dairy concentrates were purchased, which represented a cash outlay during the winter of 1947-48. Silage and roots gave the same amount of \$0.20 per 100 pounds for both years, with a decrease of seven pounds in the quantity required. Pasture costs represented an increase of \$0.02. Total feed costs amounted to \$2.34 in 1947-48, against \$1.89 per hundredweight during the year 1946-47.

Thus, changes in crop and pasture conditions, along with prices of feed, labour and equipment, are factors over which the average milk producer has no control: this, with the variations in the average production per cow and per herd from one year to another, suggests the need of constant attention on the part of the dairy farmer to meet the many difficulties with which he is exposed.

Efficiency in milk production will be the topic of the next article.

MARKET COMMENTS

The dry summer has done much to prevent surpluses of some farm products from becoming embarrassing. The latest estimate of The United States wheat crop is 150 million bushels less than the June estimate. The crop at 1,189 million bushels is now expected to be the third largest on record. The Canadian crop is estimated at 392 million bushels, almost equal to the 1948 crop but from 3 million more acres.

Some 30 million bushels less barley is expected this year than was harvested in 1948 while the supply of oats will be 40 million less than 1948.

The hay crop for the country as a whole is down, yet in Quebec and the Maritimes a fair crop was taken off in ideal weather for curing. A preliminary estimate of the potato crop at 50,000,000 cwt. is about 5,000,000 cwt. less than 1948.

The feed situation will be helped by the prospect of a bumper corn crop both in the United States and Canada.

The U.S. corn crop will be added to the largest carry-over of corn on record.

Trend of Prices

	August 1948	July 1949	August 1949
	\$	\$	\$
LIVESTOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	20.80	22.10	21.90
Cows, good, per cwt.	14.65	16.10	14.65
Cows, common, per cwt.	9.40	13.15	11.05
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	6.65	11.10	9.10
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	21.60	25.75	22.45
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.60	21.25	18.10
Lambs, good, per cwt.	19.65	27.90	22.55
Lambs, common, per cwt.	16.10	18.35	15.65
Bacon Hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	32.35	32.60	32.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.68	0.56	0.58
Cheese, per lb.	0.32	0.30	0.31
Eggs, grade A, large, per dozen	0.64	0.64	0.60
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.36	0.33	0.29
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.	0.44	0.50	0.44
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.60-1.75	1.40-1.50	1.25
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	55.25-56.75	56.50-58.50	56.50-58.50
Barley meal, per ton	60.50-63.85	59.25-61.50	59.25-61.50
Oat chop, per ton	56.50-67.80	56.20-61.50	56.20-61.50
Oil meal, per ton	70.00	79.00	79.00



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Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

It was discouraging to read in Macleans that flies in some districts were actually developing resistance to DDT. These areas were supposed to be only in the United States and Canadian flies still passed out. However, it was still more discouraging when our own DDT applications failed to take effect. Previously a single application had been sufficient but this year a double dose had no effect at all. I do not know how large the area was but certainly our neighbours all seem to have the same trouble. We were all ready to blame the manufacturers but the U.S. companies claim that flies can gradually acquire immunity to huge doses and pass that trait on to succeeding generations. If this is really the case, DDT might turn out to be a curse and develop such tough flies that one cannot even knock them down with a club. So far it seems to be effective on the potato beetles but maybe that is only a short-term blessing.

Now we are almost wondering if our cows have developed immunity to artificial breeding. However, this would be against natural laws of survival while the case of the flies would not. It seems as if it must be some diet deficiency which would, of course, show up more quickly in cattle producing rather heavily as ours do. We do know that we would like to get our hay cut earlier but something always seems to interfere. This year we did cut it all in the month of July, starting later but finishing earlier than usual. However the hay was as ripe as when we finish later. As I remember Prof. Crampton's remarks at Hatley last year, they were to the effect that where phosphorus was applied to the land, hay ripened earlier and once ripe the phosphorus was unavailable to the animals. Thus using a phosphorus fertilizer (unless the crop was cut early) might aggravate phosphorus deficiency in the livestock. Last year in addition we fed some purchased hay which was cut even later.

It's a fact



That hybrid corn outyields standard varieties by 15 to 30 percent . . . is more uniform with less lodging . . . is less subject to breakdown by the corn borer . . . and has wider market possibilities. Introduced in Ontario in 1939, it replaced standard varieties on 95 percent of acreage in husking corn in five years. This is one of the more spectacular results derived from teamwork in scientific and practical research.



IT'S A FACT . . .

That scientific and practical research by Imperial Oil Limited has developed fuels particularly suited to farm engines. Esso Gasolines and Imperial Tractor Distillate give more smooth power . . . trouble-free operation . . . longer engine life . . . and reduced cost of crop production. This research keeps abreast of engineering development and contributes substantially to engineering progress for more profitable farm mechanization.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Farm Division

This year for the first time we had our own outfit for putting hay in the silo. Since delivery of the outfit was delayed, we were later instead of earlier with that phase of the job. However, in spite of the late start we were able to make an earlier finish with only one boy to help instead of a whole crew when we hired the rig. Here too we may have an unrealized diet deficiency for an article in Hoard's Dairyman claims that making grass silage without a preservative is only an emergency measure, an attempt to get something for nothing. We fool ourselves because the cows eat it and think we have saved the cost and bother of a preservative but we get only what we pay for and some of the best of our fodder is gone. So next year we can hope to start haying earlier and use a preservative in the silo as well. But we cannot hope for any better weather for haying than this year though we might like better hay-growing weather.

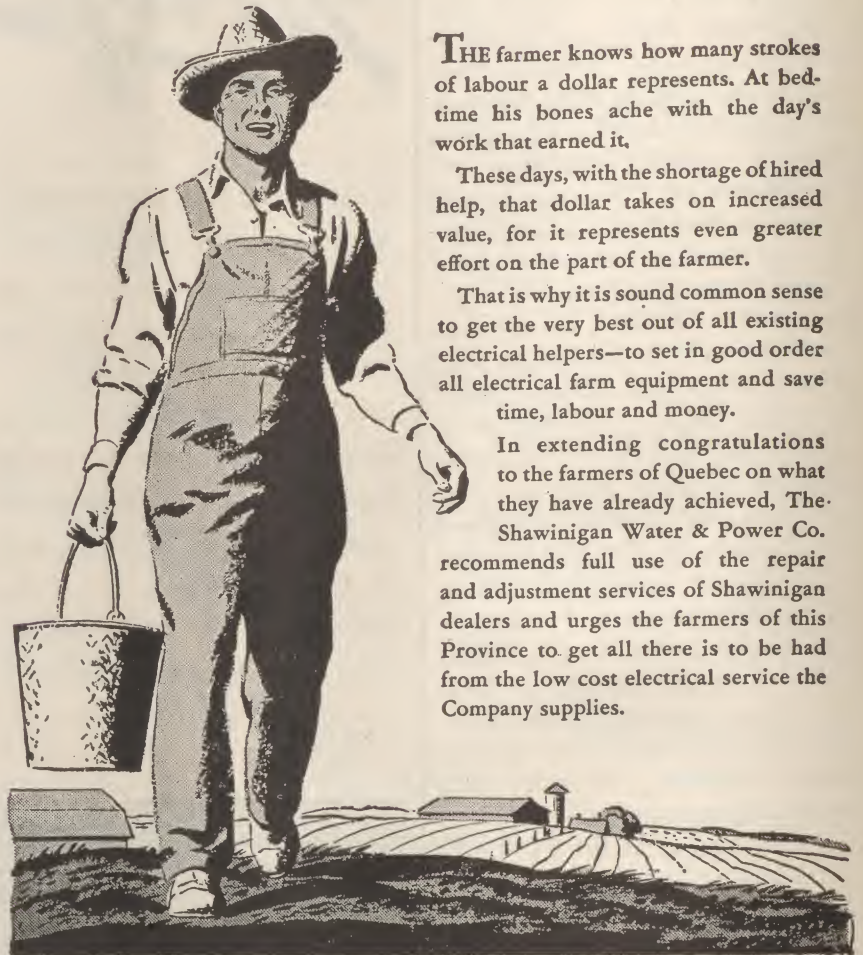
That same good hay-weather also hustled our grain along so that it is turning ripe much too early. In fact we mowed around it ready for the binder as soon as we finished haying and had that in the barn for hay in July as well. To-day rain came and we hope it will delay the ripening until the kernels fill better and also give us a chance to catch our breath between haying and harvesting. The Roxton oats which we had from Macdonald College are making a terrific growth but we hesitate to think of what the rain must have done to them. We thought the land was not very fertile and put on a light coat of manure with 0-14-7 fertilizer but it would have been better without manure as the check piece of Vanguard is pretty growthy and might lodge some. In spite of the dry weather we cannot complain of short straw in any of the Vanguard oats this year.

The heat wave gave us a hog case such as we had never had before. One of the shoats would suddenly fall over and stiffen out. After a few minutes he would jump up with a curl in his

tail and run to the trough for feed. Sometimes he would stagger around the pen without falling. It seemed about like what I had heard my father call 'blind staggers' in a horse. The 'vet' seemed to think that was about what it amounted to. A cold shower with perhaps a dose of physic and a twenty-four hour fast was supposed to be the answer. Apparently it was.

But it would take more than that to cure the staggers a farmer gets now when he tries to keep up with the price of hogs. When they were 34 in

A FARMER KNOWS THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR




THE farmer knows how many strokes of labour a dollar represents. At bedtime his bones ache with the day's work that earned it.

These days, with the shortage of hired help, that dollar takes on increased value, for it represents even greater effort on the part of the farmer.

That is why it is sound common sense to get the very best out of all existing electrical helpers—to set in good order all electrical farm equipment and save time, labour and money.

In extending congratulations to the farmers of Quebec on what they have already achieved, The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. recommends full use of the repair and adjustment services of Shawinigan dealers and urges the farmers of this Province to get all there is to be had from the low cost electrical service the Company supplies.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

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Montreal we had some nearly ready to go. We held them a week to get them just right, shipped them in and got 30.50. If we had shipped them lighter a week before we would have made twelve dollars more and saved a week's feed. If we had held them two weeks longer most of them would have been B-3 but the price would still have been better than we got and we should have had the extra gain besides. This is a very poor way to encourage farmers to ship proper weight hogs. Feed costs are just as high

for the farmer who happens to ship when the price is down. There is no justification for so much variation in such a short time and a reasonable medium between the high and low should be struck. If the trade hasn't sense enough to do it themselves then it should be done for them.

N.B. Co-Op Business Exceeds Eight Millions

Fifty-six co-operatives in New Brunswick did a total business of \$8,052,867.43 during 1948, according to the Annual Report just issued by Mr. S. W. Keohan, Inspector of Co-operative Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Fredericton. This figure shows an increase of 16.8 percent over the 1947 volume, and of 261.4 percent since 1943. Eighteen unincorporated societies did an additional business of \$563,175.96. Of the 56 associations reporting, 28 are consumer co-ops with a turnover of \$1,727,790.06, 10 are fishermen's co-ops with \$1,009,675.26, 11 are farmers' societies with \$2,872,851.34, and seven are dual purpose organizations with a total business of \$2,442,541.77.

Membership stood at 11,041 a decrease of 336 from the previous year. Total assets increased by 18.9 percent to \$3,044,013.73, while liabilities to the public increased by 19.9 percent to \$1,487,005.93.

The average gross margin for the 28 consumer stores was 14.4 percent of sales, and the average rate of operating expense was 10.6 percent. This left a net margin of \$66,285.29, or 3.8 percent of sales.

Three new co-operatives were incorporated during the year, including one consumer association, one fishermen's co-op, and the Cooperative d'Acqueduc de Saint François Limitee to supply running water to the homes of the residents of St. Francois de Madawaska.

You Will **FIND OUR BANK IN THIS FARM PICTURE**



THE addition to this barn has been made possible through the banking services and helpful financing of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. *You*, too, may need to repair, alter or construct new buildings on *your* farm.

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- Clearing and Breaking Land for Farming

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Protect Fruit Trees From Mice

Probably the most satisfactory way to protect fruit trees against damage by mice is to use wire or metal bands about the trunks. The initial cost of these is a bit high, but they will last for a number of years and one band should last a tree until it is practically mature. If metal bands cannot be secured, satisfactory protectors may be made of plain building paper or tarred paper, which should be replaced each year. Cleaning away the mulch, grass and weeds from around the trees is helpful in preventing injury and so is the mounding or banking of the trees with earth, with the sides of the mounds as straight as possible. All plant material should be cleared away from the trunks and sods should not be used in building the mounds.

The use of poisoned baits should also be considered.

These are cheap, and if the work is carefully done, effective. Also it is more economical of time than banking. Poison baits include zinc phosphide bait, rolled oats bait and starched-coated grain bait. As the first named is not generally kept in stock by local dealers, arrangements should be made with dealers so that the material may be available when needed. A word of caution; all these baits are deadly poison and must be treated as such. They must always be spread in places where they are protected from birds and animals. The following bait recipes are recommended.

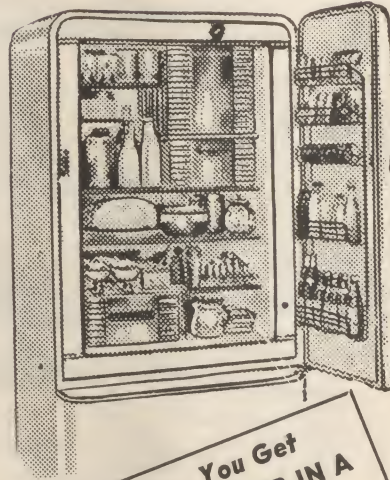
Rolled Oats Bait: Mix together dry $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce powdered strychnine and $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce baking soda. Sift strychnine-soda mixture over 1 quart of rolled oats, stirring constantly to insure an even distribution of poison through the grain. Thoroughly warm poisoned rolled oats in oven and sprinkle over them 6 tablespoonfuls of a mixture of three parts of melted beef fat and one part melted paraffin, mixing until oats are evenly coated. When grain is cool it is ready for use.

Starched-Coated Grain Bait: Mix 1 tablespoonful gloss starch in $\frac{1}{2}$ teacup

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For Fruits and Vegetables.

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cold water and stir into $\frac{3}{4}$ pint boiling water to make a thin, clear paste. Mix 1 ounce powdered strychnine with 1 ounce baking soda and stir it into starch to a smooth, creamy mass, free of lumps. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of heavy corn syrup and 1 tablespoonful glycerine. Apply to 12 quarts of wheat or 20 quarts of crushed whole oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel. These baits should be placed in burrows or bait stations near the trees and lightly covered with grass or weeds. The orchards should be treated systematically, every tree visited to see if there are any runways under the mulch or roots of the grass and weeds. Wide mouthed glass jars, drain or building tiles may be used as bait sta-

tions, or they may be made of boards or laths. It should shelter the bait and prevent larger animals and birds from getting at it. Use about a heaping teaspoonful of bait in each station. Replace as necessary.

Butter Stocks Increase

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities on September 16th, were nearly 20,000,000 lbs. higher than at the same date last year, reports the Bureau of Statistics. Only Quebec, Calgary and Vancouver reported lower stocks.

Stock totals 52,259,000 lbs. compared with 32,869,000 lbs. last year.

Maritime Co-op Services Complete Successful Year

With all departments reporting increased sales during the year ended May 31, 1949, Maritime Co-operative Services Ltd. showed a gross volume in excess of \$8,000,000, according to the Directors' Report presented to the annual meeting, held here on August 10th and 11th. The livestock marketing department led the way with sales in excess of \$3,600,000. Other departments reported as follows: feed \$2,800,000; fertilizers and insecticides \$700,000; seeds \$200,000; groceries \$278,000; machinery \$250,000.

Membership in M.C.S., which is from local and regional co-operative societies, now stands at 210. Fifteen new members were accepted during the year.

Because of the numerous records to be kept the Board has decided to install an I.B.M. accounting system. This will be completed shortly and an increase in efficiency and economy is anticipated.

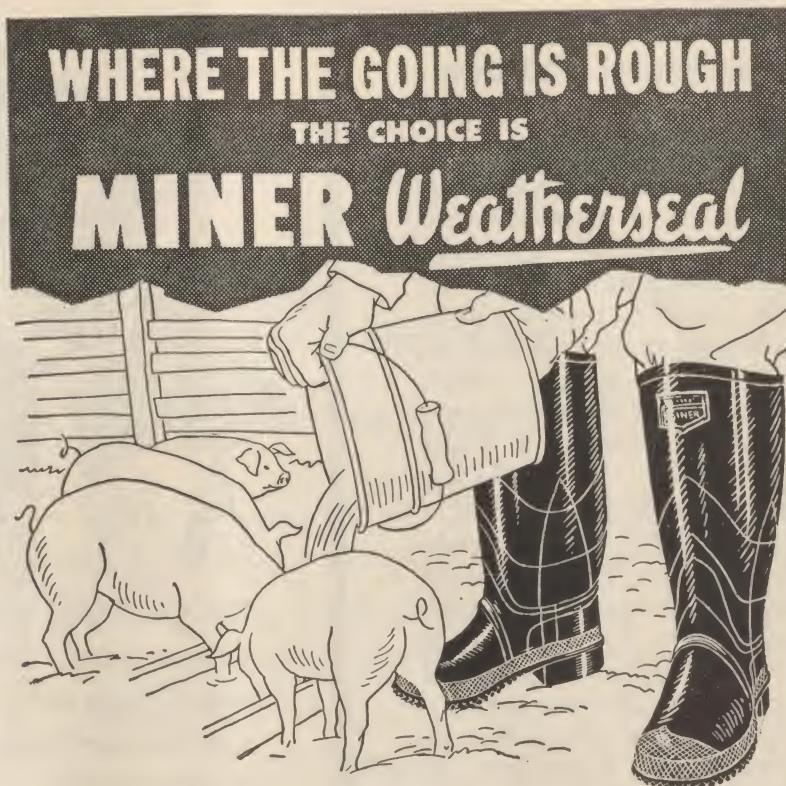
Since the entry of Newfoundland to the Canadian Confederation, the officials of M.C.S. have explored the possibility of extending its services to the island province. One Newfoundland society, Model Co-op at Doyles, is a member now and discussions are continuing.

The Maritime Wholesale is closely tied in with national co-operative developments through its membership in National Co-operatives Inc., Chicago, and Interprovincial Co-operatives Ltd., Winnipeg.

L. H. MacIsaac served as President of the Board, and W. H. McEwen is Secretary and General Manager.

Wood Pulp for Stock

Experiments in Sweden show that cattle, horses and sheep thrive on a diet of wood pulp, with certain additions. Paper pulp comprising 91 percent of the ration, was mixed with other ingredients. Experiments over three years during the war involved 2,000,000 head of cattle, 800,000 horses with excellent results.



Farmers and other outdoor men rely on Miner Weatherseal—the rubber footwear that can “take it” day after day, month after month.

The Miner Pressure Cure process toughens the rubber, creates a protective surface film and welds the boot into one Weatherseal unit that insures longer wear. Buy Miner Weatherseal boots, overshoes and light rubbers—the best in protective rubber footwear. Styles and sizes for every member of the family.

**MINER
Weatherseal
RUBBERS**



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It's MINER Weatherseal for protective rubber footwear!

Canadian Potato Crop Back to Normal

Canada's potato crop this year is expected to be about 11,000,000 bushels lower than last year, the Potato Committee of the Canadian Horticultural Council reports.

In a statement the Committee said production is expected to total 81,000,000 bushels, roughly an average-year crop. Last year Canada produced about 92,000,000 bushels of potatoes and there was considerable difficulty in disposing of the surplus over and above domestic demand which was about 65,000,000 bushels.

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& GRASSES
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**FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS**



Farm Drainage System Solves Water Problem

Arthur Osland, near Mayville, North Dakota, is convinced water can be your friend or your enemy, depending on what you do about it. He put in a drainage system that now makes it possible to keep water from ruining the crops on half of his 640-acre farm.

The drainage problem was not just spring flooding, according to Osland. Almost every year heavy rains came while the crops were growing. Water stood on the fields a few days too long after such rains. As the south half of the farm is lower than the north, damage was done there even in the drier years.

Osland has a complete conservation plan on his farm. This includes crop residue management to keep the soil covered as much of the time as possible. He follows a crop rotation that includes a grass-legume mixture—usually brome grass and alfalfa—in order to build up the organic matter and fertility in the soil.

"I keep a third of my crop land in a grass-legume mixture," he says. "It gives me good hay crops and also produces seed. The soil is easier to work after it has been in grass and legumes, and it takes up more water. Fertility is increased, too."

Soil improvement and a good rotation depend on successful drainage, Osland has found. A variety of crops cannot be grown unless the land is ready for seeding at the proper time.

Study Farm Marketing

Ontario intends to set up a committee to study and report on the marketing of farm products in the province, and to determine whether the spread between the price to farmers and the cost to consumers is justified. This decision has been announced by Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Kennedy said that taxes on food are too high and that there should be some way of lowering them on essential foods such as milk, bread and potatoes.



Just what would your wife live on if you were no longer here to earn the money?

There's a Mutual Life of Canada policy specially designed to take care of just this contingency for you. Consult our local representative. He will show you how a new source of income can be provided for her.



Protection at Low Cost

FP-49

Delicious Flavour!



How to Plant Forage Crop Seeds

The way to plant grass and clover seeds depends on the equipment available and the material to be seeded. Most legume seeds can be seeded through the various seeder attachments now available, but this is not true of some grass seeds. Brome grass will not flow freely by itself, while crested wheat and creeping red fescue will flow reasonably well if it is heavy, well cleaned seed.

These grasses can be successfully sown with grain through the drill box, but great care must be taken to keep the seed well mixed so that the resulting stands will be full and uniform. It has been found that the seed flows more freely and remains more uniformly mixed if the box is kept about one-third full. Cracked wheat or screened wheat chop can be used to advantage as a filler, if a companion crop is not being sown. By proper mixing, the grass seed can be seeded uniformly at approximately the desired rate per acre. These have been the observations on the Illustration Stations supervised by the Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, Alta., and at the Station itself, says C. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent.

With most steel box drills in good repair, the larger seeded legumes such as alfalfa, sweet clover, or red clover can be seeded without a filler. By making a few adjustments the operator will probably find that he can seed alfalfa at as little as five pounds per acre by shutting the drill off completely, or by opening it up one or two notches. Since alsike seed is small it will probably be necessary to use filler and open the drill slightly. Most drills can be adjusted to sow these small seeds quite accurately.

Should the seed be drilled into the ground or should it be seeded broadcast? This will depend again on the machinery available. Grass and legume seeds should not be sown too deeply. Brome grass can safely be seeded 1½ inches but crested wheat grass, creeping red fescue, and the larger seeded legu-

mes such as alfalfa, sweet clover, or red clover are best seeded at about one inch. Smaller seeds of which alsike and white Dutch clover are typical should be covered by only a half-inch of soil. Where moisture is limited, seeding into the soil is recommended.

With modern drills the pressure can be taken off the springs; and by adjusting the depth levers the larger grass and legume seeds can be placed at the correct depth. If the seeding depth cannot be easily adjusted the alternative is to remove the grain tubes and allow the seed to be broadcast from the drill. The dragging of chains will cover the seed and harrowing after seeding will serve



How would your
children get
their chance ...

if you were no longer here?

There's a Mutual Life of Canada plan specially designed to take care of this contingency. It will provide a *new source of income*—just when it is needed most. It will benefit your children as long as they need it, and your widow for the rest of her days.

Consult our local representative.



Protection at Low Cost

FP-59

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Money Order



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STATIONS AND EXPRESS OFFICES

to further cover the seed. Where alfalfa or other legumes are seeded through the drill box, two drilling operations will be necessary if a companion crop is used. The extra operation is worth the added expense if the legume is seeded at the proper depth.

Where other equipment is not available the hand or cyclone seeder can be used to advantage for small fields. Regardless of the method, however, the soil should be made as firm as possible previous to seeding. This practically precludes seeding on new ploughing and emphasizes the importance of packing.

A Farm Forum Credit Union

This is the story of a Farm Forum action project. Six years ago, in the winter of 1942-43, seven families near Wainwright, Alberta, started the Gerald Farm Forum. The same winter, "Credit Unions" was one of the topics for discussion in Farm Forum. This aroused the interest of the Gerald Forum. They studied the subject further, and by April, 1943, had set up their own "Wainwright and District Savings and Credit Union, Ltd."

Jack Perkins, President of the Credit Union writes: "During 1943, we joined the Credit Union League of Alberta and also signed contracts with CUNA Mutual Insurance Society. We got right into the movement and meant business from the start.

"Our members think a lot of CUNA insurance which insures the members' savings against death and the loans against death and total disability. This feature is one of the biggest drawing cards our credit union has.

"On December 31, 1944, after nearly two years of operation in the savings and loaning field, the Credit Union paid a 2% dividend on savings and paid 20% of the interest on loans back to the borrowers. This was significant because it proved to ourselves that we could run our own business successfully.

"From this point in the history of the Wainwright Credit Union to the present, the rate of saving increased

over and over again. The money is nearly all loaned out and the Credit Union has had no losses. In nearly six years of operation the Credit Union loaned its members \$100,000 and at December 31, 1948, the savings were over \$30,000 and the assets over \$31,000. The membership is 181. In 1945-6-7, 3% dividends were paid on shares or savings and 2½% in 1948."

Did the Farm Forum cease to function once the Credit Union got going? No indeed. Gerald Forum is still very active. Membership includes the same seven families that were in it from the start, plus two other families.

Lights for Poultry

Q.—What are the advantages of artificial light for poultry?

A.—The lighting of poultry pens for all classes of stock has become a common practice where electricity is available. It can also be arranged through the various types of lanterns which are mainly used in laying houses. The main purpose is to have a day equal in length to the average day in the summer season.

The length of day natural to the spring and summer season, by virtue of the amount of light, stimulates reproduction in bird life. The length of day provided by the use of artificial light has the same effect on the pullet or hen during the fall and winter season. It also provides time for greater feed consumption essential to the maintenance of the necessary body condition for persistent egg production. All parts of the house should be illuminated.

Only Qualified Entries Accepted

Entries in the International Plowing Match this fall are confined to those who have qualified at county plowing matches and branch matches in Ontario or at a recognized match elsewhere. The 1949 match, which will be held this year at Burford in Brant County, Ont., gives every promise of being the biggest of its kind on record.



Worm your birds NOW with

Pratts,

**"Split-Action"
WORM CAPSULES**

Are you feeding three birds for every egg you get? That's no good. You can't make money on low egg production. If you aren't getting the eggs—look out for worms! Reliable surveys show that 85% of all flocks become wormy . . . and yours may be among that 85 per cent.

Worms and eggs don't go together. Turn your wormy birds into layers with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. They cost only a few pennies and will bring you back many a dollar in extra egg production.

Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules *do two jobs!* They get rid of *cecum* worms . . . and *round* worms.

That's because "Split-Action" Capsules contain Phenothiazine and special "shockproof" Nicotine. The Phenothiazine kills the cecum worms *quickly!* But the Nicotine is released more slowly so it won't harm your pullets. It kills the round worms without setting your flock back. This is a *special feature* of Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. So don't accept substitutes!

Free of worms, your birds get all the good of their food. It makes eggs, increases growth. By feeding Pratts Poultry Regulator after worming, you'll get *even better* results! Made by a Company with 76 years' experience.

Ask your dealer or write Pratts for valuable literature on this and other Pratt Poultry Remedies.

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7-48



A Little of Everything

(Continued from Page 8)

program-type workshops a chance to work with a large crowd. Each evening there was community singing and folk dancing, with a feature attraction sandwiched in between. These features included a panel discussion on citizenship, with the audience joining in, a film on neighbourhood recreation followed by a discussion in small groups, improvised dramatic skits and mural painting.

For the dramatic skits the crowd was broken up into small groups, and each group was asked to produce a skit presenting a community problem. The same small group technique was used with the murals, so that everyone had a chance to participate in both these activities. Besides being stimulating and informative, many of the results were extremely funny.

A "press conference" was held on another evening. Two Laquemackers who had attended the World Conference on Adult Education in Denmark this summer, as Canadian delegates, briefly gave their impressions of the conference, and then answered questions from the audience.

The two were Dr. E. A. Corbett, director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and Miss Renee Morin, secretary of the Quebec Association for Adult Education.

Dr. Corbett pointed out that the person most responsible for planning the conference was Eugene Bussiere, formerly a co-director of Camp Laquemac and now Director of Adult Education for UNESCO.

The physical arrangements at Laquemac were made by a council elected by the whole camp. Each of the seminars and workshops nominated two of its members, and from this slate the camp elected nine councillors. As president the council elected Valier Savoie, a Laval student who was the only New Brunswicker at Laquemac. And François Biron of Champlain, Que., was made secretary.

The portfolio of Co-ordinator of Evening Programs went to Rev. Ernest Reed, Anglican arch-deacon of Gaspe; Harold Potter became registrar; L. V. Fuller, a post-graduate student at Macdonald, was put in charge of camp property; and Luce Jean of Laval was elected director of services.

Committees including one member of each seminar and workshop arranged for special events. Donald MacKay, agricultural representative in Cape Breton, headed a picnic committee which was highly commended by the president for the fine job it did; Don Fuller organized a softball game, complete with peanuts and chewing gum; and a Saturday night party celebrating the ninth birthday of Camp Laquemac was organized by a committee under Louise Colley.



The groups held most of their discussions outside on sunny slopes.

Besides taking part in seminars, skill sessions, evening programs and committees, everyone was expected to make his own bed, keep his room clean and help with general camp duties. The crowd was split into teams for setting and waiting on tables, and cleaning up after meals—though they didn't have to wash the dishes. Those who weren't on teams had special jobs such as picking up waste paper and cleaning the community hall.

These activities kept everyone fairly busy; and as this year's camp was hit by an unseasonably cold spell, many people went rather short of sleep for several nights. But in spite of the pressure of work and heavy eyelids, there was no ill humour. People took these things in their stride, and went on to get the most out of the camp. In odd moments and at meals they struck up conversations with new acquaintances, looked up people they particularly wanted to talk to, and found time for swimming and boating.

Their ability to shrug off the cold nights was due partly to the constant efforts of Hostesses Luce Jean of Laval and Margaret Trapp of Macdonald, and partly to the excellence of the meals, which were planned by Margaret Trapp and produced by the camp cooks. Under the supervision of Nan Vail, who is in charge of the campsite where Laquemac is held for 10 days each summer, these women turned out meals that made everyone's mouth water. They also took an extremely active part in the evening program, fitting easily into Laquemac life.

Suddenly everyone was amazed to find that the tenth day had arrived, and the closing session started. The co-directors, H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College and Napoleon Leblanc of Laval, pointed out the breadth of the common interests that had been discovered in this group from such diverse sources. They hoped that each one would put to use back home the things, he had learned at Laquemac, thus helping to draw together, on a basis of their common interests, the various elements that make up Canada.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Our New Scholarship

by Etta H. Dow



The author of this sketch, Mrs. Dow, on right, with Mrs. Watt. This picture was taken at the last convention of the Q.W.I. that Mrs. Watt attended in 1946 and shows them strolling on the campus at the college.

A scholarship given by the Quebec Women's Institutes, as a memorial to the late Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.A., M.B.E., is a fitting tribute to one whose life was closely associated with the Institutes.

In 1909 Mrs. Watt joined an Institute near her home at William Head, B.C., the Government quarantine station where her husband was Chief Medical Officer. As its secre-

tary she began her years of activity directed towards the betterment of living conditions in rural homes and communities.

Widowed in 1913, Mrs. Watt took her two young sons to England and established a home. War came and at the request of the Agricultural Organization Society she began forming Women's Institutes for the specific purpose of increasing and conserving food supplies during World War I.

In her 1917 report to the Food Production Department of the Government, she stated: "They (W.I.'s) will be a permanent factor in country life." Today, more than 7,000 active Institutes in England and Wales justify her prophecy.

At the 4th Biennial Conference of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in 1925, Mrs. Watt urged the Canadian Institutes to take the initiative in promoting an international organization of rural women. The Federal Board was in its infancy and could not undertake such expansion. It did, however, approve of correspondence between Canadian and British Institutes. At the next Biennial fifteen links were reported—the forerunner of our present day Pen Friends.

Mrs. Watt was one of the Founders of the Associated

Country Women of the world, the international organization of women's groups in many lands devoted to the improvement of rural living. She became its first President and held the office from 1933 to 1947 when she retired to become its first Honorary President. In 1936 she toured the world, visiting in their homelands the many societies affiliated with the A.C.W.W.

During the Second World War, she promoted "American Seeds for British Soil", whereby tons of seeds were sent from America to Britain. Speaking of this project, Mrs. Watt said: "They (seeds) have represented the community of ideals which these two great nations share. From these seeds will spring the essential goodness of life and the evidence of resurrection."

A Regional Conference in Ottawa for member societies of A.C.W.W. on this side of the Atlantic, which she convened in 1941, was a magnificent example of her outstanding executive ability.

Before the San Francisco Conference, Mrs. Watt prepared a Memorandum on "Rural Women of the World as Operative Factors in the Economic and Social Structure of the Nations." In assuming that agriculture is the basic industry of civilization and that women have a definite part in it, she indicated that among other things "Farm women are food producers to a greater extent than farm men. They make the farm home without which there certainly would not be farms. The social life of country units is in their hands and their contribution to its welfare is valuable. Government measures, especially regarding health and education, would have small chance of sympathetic introduction into the countryside of the world if there were no rural women's organizations."

Mrs. Watt believed that capable leadership should make Canadian Institutes a potent influence in governmental thinking on issues "Concerning country-women, their citizenship, their homes and their national service." She would wish the Watt Memorial Scholarship winners to give such leadership.

(The above sketch, written by one who knew Mrs. Watt personally, was prepared especially for our newer members for the purpose of giving meaning to the scholarship proposed at the last meeting of the Q.W.I. Board.)

The Month With The W.I.



A "money-raiser" for Beebe W.I. The booth and busy workers at the Community Field Day. Reading from left to right: Mrs. G. Pepitre, Miss Leona Shepard, Miss M. Lorimer, and Mrs. H. F. Taylor.

Here is your new Convenor, very shaky at the knees, reading reports from all over the Province, with a real thrill at the good work being done even during the "dog days." Fifteen counties reported. Almost every branch relates that the Annual Convention was ably reported by their delegate or County President. Members who attended the Short Course are beginning to give a good account of the knowledge gained. Overseas parcels are being sent with splendid regularity.

Argenteuil. Arundel had a sewing machine demonstration and assisted with anti-T.B. clinic. Jerusalem-Bethany heard an interesting talk on W.I. work in the Maritimes. Pioneer exchanged recipes among the members, while Upper Lachute and East End report \$10 given to Children's Memorial Hospital. A splendid Citizenship meeting was conducted by Mrs. J. Gordon.

Bonaventure. Marcil reports \$20 given in Arithmetic prizes to school children. New Carlisle welcomed Mrs. Gilbert who spoke on W.I. work in Aldershot, England. Port Daniel invited the young girls of the district to their meeting.

Brome. Abercorn describes a special event, namely



Abercorn W.I.

their 25th anniversary. A turkey dinner was served, and the first secretary was present, and read the minutes of the first meeting. Many pleasant memories were recalled. Sutton reports Grandmother's Day was their topic. A food sale was held.

Chat.-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield reports a successful auction while Dundee enjoyed a talk on Norway. Franklin Centre had instructional addresses on First Aid and Artificial Respiration. Huntingdon collected \$222.50 for the Y.W.C.A. and gave \$27.50 to the Mrs. Watt Scholarship Fund. Howick had an address on choosing a career.

Compton. Bury members assisted with Dental Clinic, while Brookbury donated \$5 to Cemetery Fund. Canterbury won second prize for their float in July 1st Parade. Scotstown held a food and handwork sale, as did Sawyerville.

Gaspe. Haldimand had a Grandmother's Day and gave \$10 for Short Course at Camp Haldimand. Sandy Beach were busy with annual picnic and L'Anse aux Cousins gave school prizes to each grade.



Pontiac W.I. members enjoy a visit to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The county president, Mrs. E. Findlay, in centre front.

Gatineau. Aylmer East reports a picnic for the schools with sports, and prizes totalling \$55.40. Eardley enjoyed a W.I. picnic at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Rupert raised \$116.35 for cemetery grounds. Wakefield was entertained by Mrs. Geggie at "Wolf's Crag". Wright enjoyed a rollcall, "Give a sentence in French."

Missisquoi. Cowansville and Fordyce held their annual picnics and Dunham presented a member with a birthday cake. St. Armand used the youth theme for their meeting. "The History of the W.I. in Missisquoi County" was broadcast from Granby, the opening of a regular monthly period for that county.

Pontiac. Fort Coulonge admired articles made by delegate to Short Course, and Elmside is assisting Pontiac Community Hospital. Quyon had an address by Dr. Hudson and Beechgrove enjoyed a reading, "Takes Time to find the Easy Way." Wyman held a spelling bee for their young girl guests.



Vaudreuil-Dorion members hold their annual picnic on the beautiful grounds at the home of their president, Mrs. J. McKellar.

Richmond. Cleveland reports that the Publicity Convener staged a contest with prizes. Dennison's Mills held a food sale, while Spooner Pond catered for a wedding reception. Richmond Hill voted \$10 for Memorial Fund. Melbourne Ridge sent a sunshine basket and Shipton held a successful sale of home cooking. This county reports a

very interesting Semi-Annual County meeting, held in Richmond, July 9th.

Shefford. Warden reports a sale of food and articles, and Granby Hill held an enjoyable outdoor meeting. Indeed, the summer sun has been tempting everyone, it seems, and South Roxton went picnicking on Dominion Day.

Sherbrooke. Ascot is to be most warmly congratulated upon winning the Tweedsmuir Cup for their History. Mrs. R. Thomson made the presentation. Lennoxville and Orford held picnic meetings, while Milby saw some interesting films. Cherry River held a rummage sale.

Stanstead. Beebe realized \$95.15 at their booth during the Field Days. \$50 was sent for another year's support for their adopted child in Greece and \$15 to the Estella Holmes Scholarship Fund, a county project. Dixville enjoyed a "Wearever Brush" demonstration.

Vaudreuil. Cavagnal members entertained visiting sea-cadets from overseas in their homes, and enjoyed a week's weaving course in leather work given by our genial Miss Birch. Vaudreuil-Dorion held their annual picnic at the home of the President, Mrs. Mackellar. This branch obtained a wheel chair for an invalid.

Let's Learn!

What do you know about Denmark? Before the date of the next triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in Copenhagen, next September, it is hoped members of the Q.W.I. will know a great deal about that country and the many interesting facts about the inhabitants, their life and work.

A plan has been proposed by the international organization that a study be made of other countries in the hope that with more knowledge will come greater understanding and unity. The Q.W.I. Executive is asking all branches in this province to adopt this plan and suggest, in view of the forthcoming A.C.W.W. Conference, that Denmark be the country studied this year, under the leadership of their Citizenship Convenors.

Those who heard the address at this year's Convention on the Folk High Schools of Denmark, by Mrs. Katherine Winsor, Cowansville, glimpsed one aspect of their culture. The June number of "The Countrywoman" has an article on Denmark and also describes the three constituent societies in that country affiliated with the A.C.W.W. And here is what English W.I. members are doing. Fifty of them visited Denmark which was followed by a return visit in England of their 50 Danish hostesses. A small group in Kent has also entertained 24 Danes for a week.

We shall not be able to make such intimate contacts with that country, but through our pen friends there, and we have many, and making use of material now being assembled at the Q.W.I. office, which will be sent on loan to any branch, we would be able to get a clearer picture, before another year rolls around, of this interesting country and its industrious people.

The Tweedsmuir Competitions



The Tweedsmuir Competitions, which are nation-wide, are held every biennial term of the F.W.I.C. and consist of three sections; Village, or Community, History, Essay and Handicraft. In the recent contest hooked rugs were the handicraft selected and this will be continued in the next competition in 1951. The History is a permanent feature of this project and the suggested topic for the next essay is, "Democracy begins with YOU." This was recommended by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, who was a guest at the F.W.I.C. Convention.

Each province has an elimination contest and the winning entries go on to compete on an inter-provincial basis. The prize winners in the various sections were announced at the Federated Convention and were as follows: Village History, Ascot W.I., Quebec; Essay, "The Institute takes a Forward Look", Pemberton W.I., British Columbia; and Handicraft — Hooked Rug, Highgate Homemakers' Club, Sask.

The silver cup donated as prize in each section is held by the president in trust for each winning branch. The accompanying picture shows the Q.W.I. President, Mrs. R. Thomson, presenting the cup to Mrs. W. S. Mitchell, President of the Ascot branch, while the members look on.



The International Peace Garden, on the Manitoba-North Dakota border, is in the centre of the North American continent, and is a project in which the Q.W.I. is keenly interested. Containing about 2,200 acres of land, it was opened officially in July 1932, as a memorial to the bond of friendship between Canada and the United States. To help keep the grounds in proper condition, a garden tractor and a farm wagon were recently donated to the Garden by the Cockshutt Plow Company's Winnipeg branch. Our photo shows Mr. D. G. McKenzie, President of the International Peace Garden, Inc., receiving the gift from Mr. W. Mackie (right).

Pen Friends

Well over 100 requests for names in the past year, was a highlight of the report of Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, retiring Pen Friend Secretary. These are in addition to ones already contacted before that time, and when the news was published that the next triennial conference of the A.C.W.W. would be in Denmark, Mrs. Mortimer stated she had been almost snowed under with letters asking for pen friends in that country. In addition correspondence is carried on with members in Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, United States, Greece, Newfoundland and the Channel Isles. "So we are beginning to know something of the doings of other lands", she concluded.

Many branches of the Q.W.I. also have links with W.I. groups in England. The above picture shows Mrs. Mortimer with the tea cloth sent her by the Sway W.I., Hampshire, England. This was embroidered with designs of English wild flowers and birds, with a maple leaf in each corner, and contained the names of all the members. All this was beautifully done by the *husband* of one of the members. This was on display during the Convention.



A Rag Rug



Rug-making is staging a come-back with Institute members. One reason might be the fact that rugs formed one section of the Tweedsmuir Competition this past term and will be retained in the next one. Only two were entered by Quebec in this contest, a third arriving too late, but many excellent samples of this craft were on display during this year's Convention. In view of all this, the following poem, which appeared in the current issue of "Handicraft", published by Handicrafts Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, will make its appeal to our own members.

Think not this rug is made of rags, oh no!
 These are not rags: They're memories of long ago.
 They're smiles and tears and hopes and fears,
 The shine and showers of the years.
 These surely are not rags, my dears, oh no!
 Full fifty years are mirrored here or more,
 We've garnered with a loving hand their faded store.
 And crowded in this circle small
 Are laughing child and maiden tall,
 Mother and bride—it holds them all and more.
 So never think this rug is rags, no dears,
 It's fashioned all of memories from other years.
 Hidden in these shades of rose and blue
 There's many a tale both brave and true,
 My dears.



Members of the Vankleek Hill, Ontario, Women's Institute, who spent a day visiting Macdonald College recently.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The New Session Begins

As this issue of the Journal comes off the presses, Macdonald College is getting into high gear for the 1949-50 session. School for Teachers students, one hundred and thirty-five of them, have been at work since the first week of September; Homemaker students began their course on the 12th. Second year Household Science students have had a week of canning practice—they come in early while there is still a good supply of fresh fruit on the market and get all this part of their course in cooking done at one time. For all other classes except the Diploma boys, college begins on September 28th. Diploma Courses registration will be on October 28th.

The total registration is down a little from last year's record numbers, but the total is still impressive to those of the staff who have been here since before the war. As far as women students are concerned, we again had more seeking entry than we could put into the residences, and a few of them are rooming out again this session, though we have been able to keep their numbers to a minimum. At the moment of writing we still have about ten beds in the men's residence not spoken for, but it is likely that enough applications will come in later to account for all of these. It will be another busy year.



During the summer months, Macdonald College is a Mecca for visitors. One of the more interesting groups we entertained this year were the children from the Valois Vacation School, shown here heading toward the dairy barns with Prof. Ludwig, chairman of our Field Day Committee.

There have been a lot of changes in the staff, too. We have already reported on those who have left, and we hope in our next issue to bring you some information about our new colleagues.

Regional Judging Contest



Thirty-three young farmers' clubs represented in the Montreal regional judging competitions fought it out at Macdonald College early in August to determine which clubs would represent the district at Sherbrooke. Among the 25 French-speaking teams the two winners were T. Bechard and R. Adam, of St. Valentin, and G. Gauthier and P. Stuart, of St. Clet.

Leading the 6 English-speaking teams, Miss Bernice Ness and Kenneth Roy, of the Howick club, also went to compete in Sherbrooke.

Gilles Gauthier was the high individual scorer, with a pointage of 510 out of a possible 600.

Our photo shows some of the boys deliberating while Jim Houston, Macdonald College farm manager, leads the Holstein.

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